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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/762,547	01/23/2004	Hiroshi Tanaka	2091-0308P	4977
2292 7590 05/08/2007 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			EXAMINER EGAN, SCOTT T	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 05/08/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/762,547	Applicant(s) TANAKA ET AL.	
	Examiner Scott Egan	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 January 2004 and 22 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. On page 34, lines 9 and 11 "selection screen 44" should be changed to -selection screen 144-.Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dahlberg (EP 1 102 159 A2).

Consider **claim 1**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches:

A browsing system (printer with web based input and control interfaces) comprising a client (computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal) and a server (printer 201),

the server providing to the client an operation screen including an operation component for operating the server as content to be browsed (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), and

the client comprising browsing means for browsing the content (web browser, paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), a display screen for displaying the operation screen as the content to be browsed (see figure 3A, paragraph [0013]), and operation means for receiving an instruction used for operating the server via the operation screen (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), wherein the server provides to the client the operation screen comprising only an image including the operation component as the content to be browsed (figure 3A).

Consider **claim 4**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches:

The browsing system according to Claim 1, wherein the operation screen has an image size suitable for display on a virtual screen of a predetermine size and has layout of the operation component defined by absolute coordinates in the image size and the client displays the operation screen on the display screen by reducing or enlarging the operation screen according to a size of the display screen (figures 3A and 3B show the information to be displayed from the printer to the client; they include maximize and minimize buttons in the top right corner which are interpreted as coinciding with the size of the client's display).

Consider **claim 6**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches:

The browsing system according to Claim 1, wherein the operation component comprises at least one of:

a button for selecting an operation command included in the operation screen (paragraph [0006], lines 31-34),

characters comprising the operation command,

a logo displayed in the operation screen, and

a mark indicating an active area used in the case of a touch panel.

Consider **claim 7**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches:

The browsing system according to Claim 1, wherein the operation means comprises at least one of:

a key or a button for selecting an operation command in the operation screen (paragraph [0006], lines 31-34), and

a touch panel for selecting the operation command by touching the operation screen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 2, 3, and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlberg in view of Wright (US 2002/0149677).

Consider **claim 2**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the browsing system according to claim 1 including a client, computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal which inherently includes a storage and control means.

However Dahlberg does not explicitly teach storage means and control means for storing image data and displaying the image data on the display screen for selection.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright teaches a digital camera with communication functionality. Wright further teaches the camera 10 can be connected to a wireless network (paragraph [0032], lines 1-4) and includes a memory module 24 for storing images (paragraph [0034], line 3) and a view screen for viewing the images and a plurality of control buttons that allow the user to control the functionality of the camera (paragraph [0035], lines 3-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the digital camera found in Wright as a component of the computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal found in Dahlberg in order to provide a system where images can be easily transferred to the internet and to provide the user with the convenience of modifying images (in this case for printing) using the camera (paragraph [0005]).

Consider **claim 3**, the combination of Dahlberg in view of Wright as applied to claim 2, further teaches:

The browsing system according to Claim 2, wherein the control means is activated for carrying out the procedure of selection from the image data (paragraph [0035], lines 3-5, Wright) when the operation means receives an instruction to start selection from the image data via an operation screen therefor (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23, Dahlberg).

Consider **claim 8**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the browsing system according to claim 1 with a client and a server, wherein the server is a printer (Figure 1, 106).

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach that the client is a digital camera.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright teaches a digital camera with communication functionality. Wright further teaches the camera 10 can be connected to a wireless network (paragraph [0032], lines 1-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the digital camera found in Wright as a component of the client, computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal found in Dahlberg in order to provide a system where images can be easily transferred to the internet and to provide the user with the convenience of modifying images (in this case for printing) using the camera (paragraph [0005]).

Consider **claim 9**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the browsing system according to claim 1, wherein the client and server are connected.

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach how the server and client are connect or that they are connected by a wire.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright teaches a digital camera with communication functionality. Wright further teaches that the camera can be connected through a traditional wired connection (paragraph [0032], lines 1-3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the wired connection found in Wright into the connection between client and server found in Dahlberg in order to ensure a dependable and direct connection between client and server.

Consider **claim 10**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the browsing system according to claim 1, wherein the client and server are connected.

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach how the server and client are connect or that they are connected wirelessly.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright teaches a digital camera with communication functionality. Wright further teaches that the camera can be connected through a wireless LAN (paragraph [0032], lines 1-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the wireless connection found in Wright into the connection between client and server found in Dahlberg in order to ensure a flexible and reliable connection between client and server.

Consider **claim 11**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches:

A browsing system (printer with web based input and control interfaces) comprising a digital camera (computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal) and a printer (printer 201),

the printer providing to the digital camera an operation screen including an operation component for operating the printer as content to be browsed (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), and

the digital camera comprising browsing means for browsing the content (web browser, paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), a display screen for displaying the operation screen as the content to be browsed (see figure 3A, paragraph [0013]), operation means for receiving an instruction used for operating the printer via the operation screen (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23), imaging means for obtaining image data by photography, storage means for storing the image data, and control means for carrying out procedures for display of the image data on the display screen and for selection from the image data, wherein

the control means is activated for carrying out the procedure for selection from the image data when the operation means receives an instruction to start selection from the image data via an operation screen therefor (paragraph [0006], lines 20-23, Dahlberg).

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach a digital camera with imaging means for obtaining image data by photography, storage means for storing image data, and control means for carrying out procedures for display of the image data on the display screen and for selection from the image data, wherein the control means is activated for carrying out the procedure for selection from the image data when the operation means receives an instruction to start selection from the image data via an operation screen therefor.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright teaches a digital camera with communication functionality. Wright further teaches the camera 10 can be connected to a wireless network (paragraph [0032], lines 1-4) and includes a memory module 24 for storing images (paragraph [0034], line 3) and a view screen for viewing the images and a plurality of control buttons that allow the user to control the functionality of the camera (paragraph [0035], lines 3-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the digital camera found in Wright as a component of the computer 102, such as a PC, a work station or a network terminal found in Dahlberg in order to provide a system where images can be easily transferred to the internet and to provide the user with the convenience of modifying images (in this case for printing) using the camera (paragraph [0005]).

4. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlberg in view of Hensen et al. (US 2003/0195802).

Consider **claim 5**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the browsing system according to claim 4.

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach that the operation screen comprises image data of JPEG format and that the location of the image in the screen is based on a multiple of the number of pixels in a compression block in the image of the JPEG format.

In the same field of endeavor, Hensen et al. teach a system using JPEG image data. Hensen et al. further teach that the JPEG image data is sent to a display and located based on the address of the JPEG file (paragraph [0064], lines 1-9 and 16-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the image placement method found in Hensen et al. into the browsing system found in Dahlberg in order to selectively display templates in response to the commands provided (paragraph [0010], lines 7-10).

5. **Claim 12** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlberg in view of Ho (US 6,970,265).

Consider **claim 12**, Dahlberg explicitly teaches the client in the browsing system in claim 1. Dahlberg further teaches that the server provides instructions on the web browser to the client (paragraph [0006] lines 20-23), which is assumed to include information regarding the compression or lack thereof of the image data.

However, Dahlberg does not explicitly teach an apparatus comprising imaging means for obtaining image data; and a compressing/decompressing means for compressing and decompressing the image data.

In the same field of endeavor, Ho (US 6,970,265) teaches a digital camera which includes a digital image processing device (figure 5). Ho further teaches that the digital camera includes a digital image extracting device 21, a compressing device 22, and a decompressing device 25. The decompressing device 25 is used to decompress the

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compressed image data file to produce an image data file and output to the image display device 26 (column 3, lines 41-46 and lines 66-67 and column 4, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the digital camera found in Ho as the client found in Dahlberg in order to provide the user with a compressing/decompressing system that can maximize the use of memory (column 1, lines 41-42).

6. **Claim 13** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlberg in view of Wright as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Ho.

Consider **claim 13**, the combination of Dahlberg in view of ~~Wright~~^{Wright} as applied to claim 11 teaches the digital camera in the browsing system in claim 11. Dahlberg further teaches that the server provides instructions on the web browser to the client (paragraph [0006] lines 20-23), which is assumed to include information regarding the compression or lack thereof of the image data.

However, the combination of Dahlberg in view of Wright does not explicitly teach an apparatus comprising a compressing/decompressing means for compressing and decompressing the image data.

In the same field of endeavor, Ho (US 6,970,265) teaches a digital camera which includes a digital image processing device (figure 5). Ho further teaches that the digital camera includes a compressing device 22, and a decompressing device 25. The decompressing device 25 is used to decompress the compressed image data file to

produce an image data file and output to the image display device 26 (column 3, lines 41-46 and lines 66-67 and column 4, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the compressing/decompressing parts found in Ho into the digital camera found in Dahlberg in order to provide the user with a compressing/decompressing system that can maximize the use of memory (column 1, lines 41-42).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

b. Slater et al. (US 2002/0087546) teaches a digital photo management system wherein a digital camera is connected to a server that could be a print server; the server acts as a backup for image data, a print server, and provides the camera with update information.

c. Sakamoto (US 6,876,382) teaches a system for printing images according to controlled state of user monitor; the system includes a digital camera that send image information to a print server in order to print high resolution images.

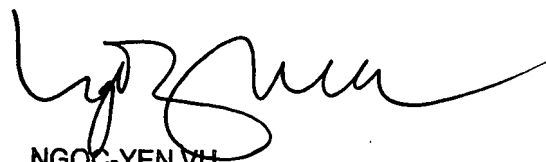
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott Egan whose telephone number is (571) 270-1452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ngoc-Yen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ngoc-Yen Vu', is written over the printed name.

NGOC-YEN VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER